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VOLUME XXXIV.

WEEKLY JOURNAL
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C. R. PRENTICE, Editor.
PAUL R. SHIRLEY, Assistant.

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The above agents are authorized to receive
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MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1864.

The New York Tribune prints the following letter from General Jackson, notwithstanding his personal character, and recommends the "Copperhead paper to copy."

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1863.

My Dear Friend:—By a letter received yesterday from your dear wife, I am compelled to make some inquiry. You have presented him with a lovely son, and that you intend honoring me with his name by calling him Andrew Jackson. I duly apprised the house upon whom the name could not be conferred, as it gives evidence of your confidence and esteem. I shall duly cherish it.

I sincerely regret that he cannot be personally known to the good people who are pleased to give him his name, and that you intend honoring me with his name by calling him Andrew Jackson. I duly apprised the house upon whom the name could not be conferred, as it gives evidence of your confidence and esteem. I shall duly cherish it.

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New York, June 22.

The Commercial's money article says that the gold market is in a most excited condition, the suspension of public competition, effected by the Federal troops, has directly led to the hands of speculators, and they now make their own prices.

Later.—Since writing the above theadquarters have known that a large and short interest was being made in the country. Measures were made for the delivery of gold during to-day and to-morrow, and the principal holders of gold were for a large advance. The pressure of stocks was great, and the number of holders and the process continued, until at noon brokers paid 225, selling at 225. The price of gold stands at 225, but has not entirely suspended operations in order to change; dealers do not know what to ask and refuse to give any quotations. One sale of gold is made at 225, and it is said that later there can be no quotation at all, since the gold market is at 225, which puts down the price about 15 cents. Brokers begin to 225.

At their meeting to-day, the bankers and brokers appointed a committee to endeavor to secure the right and lasting of the gold bullion.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

A Major General Dies.

General J. G. Foster, at Point of the State, reports no fighting to-day. Movements are in progress which are not now proper for publication.

Richmond papers report an attack on Petersburg by Hunter on Saturday, and that he was repulsed. It was nothing more than a reconnaissance, and that he has now withdrawn his forces to the Petersburg and Richmond railroad.

The occasion of this raid by our forces would be to dislodge the commandant of Petersburg, who, it is said, would be the cause of the enemy's communications in another quarter.

Messages received from Gen. Fremont's headquarters dated June 20, at 225 P.M., state that it has raised almost immediately several days, but our lines have been held forward, and our positions gained.

Desperate efforts were made to retake his position last evening, making repeated assaults on Whiteaker's Hill, and 200 killed and wounded. E. M. STANTON.

REBELLIONARY ARMY OR THE UNION.

Some skirmishing took place along the lines yesterday, but no change of position has been made by either party during the last three days.

The enemy is busy throwing up works at different points, and although our lines reach within three-quarters of a mile of the city, they seem destined to hold.

WAMMERM, June 22.

It is reported to-day in Congressional circles that Mr. Chase will negotiate a foreign loan of \$100,000,000 to meet the expenses of the loan bill, now before Congress. This contains a provision authorizing Mr. Chase to negotiate such a loan.

NEW YORK, June 22.

The Fenian's news, dated Boston, says that near Wamsutter, in the valley of the Niobrara, a band of two or three hundred men, under command of Capt. John C. Birney, occupying the next position to the city, at a range of about four miles, had taken positions on the place, and for hours kept up constant bombardment, which must have rendered Petersburg anything but agreeable place to live in.

Here is this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, and all persons born or imported into labor as slaves are declared free.

FORREST MONROE, June 22.

The steamer "Kennebec" arrived from Guyana with over 700 prisoners, recently captured in front of Petersburg.

There has been nothing but skirmishing thus far this week.

REBELS' ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

June 22.—Wilson's division of the Potomac's army has advanced to Petersburg, and, after a sharp engagement with the rebels, has captured the town.

The rebels' army of the Potomac has suffered severely, and has been stampeded by either side.

Two regiments, which are close to Petersburg, and close to the river, suffered, at 8 A.M., an hour, a terrible rate of shell and solid shot. Among the wounded is Col. George F. Smith, of the 1st New Hampshire, both legs, but will probably recover. Col. Tompkins' horses were fatally disabled.

There is a strong position on our front, and is defended it with its entire army, so far as I can learn. He certainly has every incentive to fight, though, and the slight advantage of holding our arms at his disposal, beat him, good-bye to further railroad communication with Richmond. Therefore, it is safe to say, the capital must, eventually, fall to us.

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WEEKLY JOURNAL

Agricultural.

HARRIS INDIAN CORN.—A correspondent of the Georgetown Telegraph, speaking of the practice of killing corn, says: "Contracting large comical hills, on land which is light and dry, must inevitably tend to increase the moisture contained in the soil is required for the support and sustenance of the plants. When dry, the comical hill conducts the water from the soil, and the roots of the plant extract the moisture at times when all the moisture contained in the soil is required for the support and sustenance of the plants. This is the reason why the comical hill extracts the moisture from the soil, without increasing in any degree its powers of appropriating food from the surrounding soil, and the comical hills need to grow as soon as they are planted, or will not be able to be developed, and in a short time will be found to have lost their vitality and become mere worthless appendages."

HORSES.—Horses I learned to govern by the law of love. The relation of friendship once established between man and horse, there is no trouble. A constable is created. That man who has done his best to govern it, becomes very easily Hippodamus, not by force, but by kindness. All lower beings—foals being apart—unless tamed by treachery, and the society of the higher, as man is, have no power over them. But they do not know for man will only let them. All they need is a slight hint to help their silly, willing brains, and they dash with ardor at their business of galloping a mile or twenty miles, or more, in a day, for gain, or pleasure, or torment. They yet so much rock their heads freely in their attempt to please and obey the royal personage on their back, that he needs to be brave indeed to go thoroughly with them.—John Bent.

STIRRING THE SOIL.—No matter how good the soil is or how rich it has been made with manure or with lime, if there is not some new, how good soil seen that is has been over, the soil must be well stirred and often stirred, or the garden will fail of producing the crop you expect and want to get. Just bear in mind that the freshly turned earth is the best soil for the garden, and it is of great importance of opening the ground to the air, that the life of the vegetable may enter into it. When the soil is broken up the seed it fails to form, and when the ground is all over, the soil is not used, the sowing process is prevented and the growth is arrested. This is very simple, but simple as it is the fact is often disregarded to the great loss of the cultivator of the soil.

SOIL AND PLANTS.—The other crops and potatoes are the basis of their support and the breaking holes must be kept open or the work will not go on. It is better to use a scuffle hoe than a spade, and the tools of the one and two is true of corn and potatoe, while all sorts of tools around which the hoe can be used with danger. The hoe is the great instrument for the garden. The American Agricultural says:

"An implement upon the farm will be more useful than the hoe during the present month. Much can be done with the cultivator, and whatever the crop and the nature of the ground, it will afford the farmer the greatest benefit for his labor. In many places, however, the presence of stones or other obstructions, and rows of growing plants standing too near together, require the use of old fashioned hand tools such as can be used for working, or so that it may be easily need for casting weeds near the surface, and for drawing earth around it. It should always be kept bright, and, to do this, care must be taken to keep it clean and dry after working in wet soil."

THINNING THE TOMATO.—Some gardeners think that the best way is to let them alone, allowing them to spread over the ground. They maintain that the heat of the soil hastens the growth of the plants. In this case, this must be done, but where there are but few plants it is well to train them on small twigs or pieces of brush stick in the ground around them, so that the foliage and fruit may hang in a dense mass on the ground. And the fruit is kept clean. Some make a cheap frame, about ten feet high, about each plant or extend along on two sides of a row of plants, or even across the row, and then lay poles (old horse-poles will answer) from cross to cross. While the plants are growing, tie them up with twigs, and when they reach the point draw the vines over them. This plan expels the vine to the sun and makes convenient picking, and keeps the fruit clean. Persons who have time to do this, will find it a great service. To this end, a Yankee force of 15,000 strong, under Gen. Butler immediately sent out a force under Gen. Terry and Turner, and a force of 4,000 men were sent to Waltham Junction. Early in the late Long-street's forces crossed the James river near Drury's Bluff, to prevent a surprise from the rebel rebels.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POTOMAC.

SUNDAY, June 18, A. M.—No positive advantage has been obtained over the enemy during the past month, and the English rule is to weigh sheep when fat and divide the weight by 7 and call it quarters. Thus a sheep weighing 140 pounds would be divided into four quarters of dead weight. If the sheep is a good conditio, it is sufficiently accurate for all purposes. Poor sheep will fall below the mark, and extra fat once goes over it.

TEACHING THE TOMATO.—Some gardeners think that the best way is to let them alone, allowing them to spread over the ground. They maintain that the heat of the soil hastens the growth of the plants. In this case, this must be done, but where there are but few plants it is well to train them on small twigs or pieces of brush stick in the ground around them, so that the foliage and fruit may hang in a dense mass on the ground. And the fruit is kept clean. Some make a cheap frame, about ten feet high, about each plant or extend along on two sides of a row of plants, or even across the row, and then lay poles (old horse-poles will answer) from cross to cross. While the plants are growing, tie them up with twigs, and when they reach the point draw the vines over them. This plan expels the vine to the sun and makes convenient picking, and keeps the fruit clean. Persons who have time to do this, will find it a great service. To this end, a Yankee force of 15,000 strong, under Gen. Butler immediately sent out a force under Gen. Terry and Turner, and a force of 4,000 men were sent to Waltham Junction. Early in the late Long-street's forces crossed the James river near Drury's Bluff, to prevent a surprise from the rebel rebels.

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